

for the conscience who is only stimulated to duty by fear—with the clouds disappeared, also the lady's kindness.

The morning was serene and beautiful, and the lady was the same unfeeling tyrant as ever.

The day before the new governess arrived, Mrs. S. went into the nursery, and apprised Miss R. of it. The look of joy, nay, ecstasy, which beamed from the fine expressive eyes of Josephine, was not lost upon Mrs. S. but thought she, 'you shall feel my power until the last moment. Miss R. you will have to go down in the stage, as we are going to send the carriage for Miss R. our future governess.'

'I would greatly prefer going in the steamer,' said Josephine.

'Oh, that you can't do, as we have no conveyance to send you to the landing.'

'Well, I can go in the stage,' said Josephine—'I believe the stage does not pass here.'

'No, it passes about a quarter of a mile from here, at ten o'clock in the morning—you had better leave here by half past nine.'

In the morning the children clung around Josephine, she breathed a silent prayer, that the blessing of their heavenly father might rest upon them, and upon their parents; and oh, may their mother be brought to a better mind. This was a prayer Christian charity, but she did not know in this prayer she had asked for trials and afflictions to rest on their mother, for these are the fire which purify the heart.

When she arrived at the farm house, she was greatly surprised to hear that the stage never passed there until two o'clock. She turned to the waiter, who had brought her trunk, 'There must be some mistake, Mrs. S. could not have known the hour.'

'Yes, ma'am,' said the man, 'she did know what time the stage passed but—'

'But what?' said Josephine, for the first time during the whole affair feeling indignant.

'She expects the new governess there at ten o'clock.'

Josephine was silent, but the flush of indignation suffused her cheeks.

'If you wish to return ma'am, until two o'clock,' said the farmer's wife, 'I will keep your trunk for you, it will be quite safe here.'

'No, ma'am, I don't want to return,' said Josephine. 'I would much rather remain here, as she looked upon the kind-hearted expression of the woman's face.'

'Oh, ma'am, I am sure you're heartily welcome, come in, if you can make yourself contented here, you are heartily welcome.'

'I can make myself contented any where, where I find kind feelings,' said Josephine, 'and I am very much obliged to you for your invitation.'

'Let me take your bonnet, Miss, and here are some books, if you can find any worth reading to amuse yourself, while I attend to my dairy, for you know, Miss, we country folks all have to work.' What real politeness under a rough garb, thought Josephine, as she said.

'I am greatly obliged by your kindness.'

'Husband,' said the woman, when she had left the room, 'don't you think that young lady looks very much like Mrs. R. that I lived with before I was married?'

'Well, I don't know but what she does.'

'I have a great mind,' said the wife, 'to ask her name, when I go in again—excuse me, Miss, said she, entering some time after, 'but you look so much like the best friend I ever had, I thought I would ask you if you were any relation to her—Mrs. R. of L.'

'I am her daughter.'

'Her daughter? which daughter?'

'Josephine.'

'Oh! my dear child! Husband here's Josephine R.' the husband entered—Josephine looked amazed.

'Miss R.' said he I will explain matters—'wife you are so overjoyed you forget that the young lady don't know you or what you mean.'

'My wife,' continued the man, 'was nurse in your mother's family, when you was a child. We were married from there, and I believe my wife here loved your mother as well as if she had been her own.'

'Oh! Miss Josephine,' said the woman, 'your mother was my best friend—oh! she was an angel, Miss, she was indeed the friend to the poor and needy; none in distress ever went to her in vain. Oh! to see the poor hang over her coffin, would have melted the heart of a stone,' said she, as she took up the corner of her apron and wiped her eyes. Josephine wept—those tears were as a refreshing shower after a hot sultry day.'

'I am afraid, Miss Josephine, you were not well used at Mrs. S.'s, excuse me for speaking so plain, but I can't but feel interested for any of your mother's children.'

'I mistook the situation in Mrs. S.'s family,' said Josephine, 'I heard it was a governess that they wanted, and found they wanted one who would be nurse also.'

'Indeed!' said the farmer, 'that would be a pretty story, any of Mrs. R.'s family a nurse to their children. All their people give them a bad name; oh, Miss, it takes the poor to find out who the *rales* ladies and gentlemen are. And now Miss, as I am proud to have it in my power to show my respects for your parent's memory—even if I can do but little, I will get my son's wagon, and drive you down to town. I have nothing but a common country wagon myself, but he's got what you may call a one horse carriage, a neat little concern enough.'

'I feel myself greatly obliged to you, for the kind offer, but I fear it would be giving you trouble?'

'No, no, it will be no trouble to do any thing for any of your father's children. Besides my son would never forgive me if I did not take you; he was a boy when I was married to this wife—for she's my second—but he was old enough to remember your kind parents. If you can wait until afternoon, I will get the wagon and drive you down.'

'Well, Samuel, guess who's at our house,' said the farmer, entering his son's door.

'I don't know, Aunt Becca maybe?'

'No, a greater stranger than that—you remember Mr. R.'s family, don't you?'

'To be sure I do.'

'Well, their youngest daughter, Josephine.'

'You don't say so,' said the son, 'how did she find you out?'

'Oh! by accident, she has been governess at the big house, and was stopping at our house for the stage.'

'At Mr. S.'s?' said the son, as if revolving a new idea. 'I do believe it is the young lady Tom G. drove there about three weeks ago.'

'Yes, she has been there about that time,' said the father. 'I suppose you'll lend your wagon to take her to town? I promised it before I saw you.'

'To be sure I will. There goes Tom now, I'll call him in and surprise him a little. Tom, do you remember that young lady you took to Mrs. S.'s, and thought it was her sister?'

'Yes, well, wasn't she her sister?'

'No, she was the governess there, and is the daughter of Mr. R. whom you have often heard me speak of.'

'Well, I am really sorry I served a gentleman's daughter such a trick, but she'll not be the loser I warrant you, if my name's Tom G.'

The farmer returned home with both the young men. Josephine remembered them as soon as they entered.

'This is my son, Miss R. and this is a distant relation of mine, Thomas G. I believe you have seen them before.'

'I have,' said Josephine, looking at them with an inclination of the head.

'And she knows no great good of me at any rate,' said Tom—but Miss I mean to explain matters, kase as how I ain't quite a highway robber.'

He then explained why he charged her—thinking it was Mrs. S.'s sister, but left out the part of giving the whole of the sum received to Polly; this part his friend supplied. She was greatly amused at the originality of the man, and from several remarks he made, notwithstanding the idioms frequently introduced she said, inwardly, 'here's a bright jewel if it had been polished.'

She spent a most delightful day; the farmer's wife told her many interesting anecdotes, respecting her mother's benevolence, and facts which she never heard before, and she seemed, within a few hours, to have gained a new existence, or rather to be brought back to her original existence. She parted from her kind friend with feelings of regret, and felt and said, 'this has been the happiest day I have spent since my father's death.'

As the farmer left her at her residence in the city, he handed her the following note:

Respected Miss—Send you your own, I ain't got book larnen nor school education that's sartan, but for all that I know what's what. My mother was a christian, Miss, and she used to say Tommy, says she, always do the rite thing, and then God and your own hart will be your best friends. I hope you will think no more about that foolish trick of mine.

THOMAS G.

The new governess stayed one week. Upon examining the children Mrs. S. found out what she had lost when she had parted with Josephine—but thought there's plenty like her, to be sure; this one I have does not fill her place, but money will do any thing. I will go in person to Mrs. E. and get her to recommend me another. She accordingly laid the plans thus—'I'll go and subscribe to a benevolent society, of whom Mrs. E. is directress, this will pave the way.'

She put on her most pleasing smile, and she was shown into the drawing room of Mrs. E.

'I am a stranger to you, madam, but feeling greatly interested in the cause you represent, I called to contribute my mite and become an annual subscriber,' as she said this she seated herself in the most polite, easy, graceful manner on the sofa.

'Our society will be greatly indebted to you,' said the benevolent old lady, raising her spectacles. 'Our funds are very low at present.'

'Indeed! if that is the case, I will double the sum I intended subscribing.'

'You are very kind,' said the directress, while her expressive face showed the effect produced by this apparent benevolence.

She handed her the subscription book, pen and ink, she looked at it, signed her name and sum in the most beautiful hand-writing, and thought 'now's my time.'

'Knowing Mrs. E. that you are much interested in the cause of education generally, I take the liberty of asking if you know of any young lady I could get for a governess to my children. You had the goodness to recommend one to me, Miss R.—Mrs. S. is my name.'

'I did, madam, recommend Miss R. It was your brother, I think, called.'

'It was.'

'Oh! Miss R. could not remain.'

'Oh! Miss R. was entirely above her station,' said Mrs. S. drawing herself up.

'Excuse me, Mrs. S. but Miss R. is very fond of teaching; she surely cannot feel herself above that.'

'No, I do not speak of teaching—the children improved very much, for the short time she was with them; but she felt quite above washing and dressing the children, and mending their clothes.'

'Allow me, Mrs. S.' said the directress, 'with sixty years' experience, to give it as my decided opinion, that you will never find a lady of Miss R.'s education and talents willing to fill the place of a nurse. You may possibly find a young person, with a common school education, who will do all you require, who is able to teach your children at present, for I hear they are young, but then you are not sure that you are laying a solid foundation for future education and usefulness. Depend upon it, madam, it is of more importance to have a talented and pious teacher, during their years of infancy than in after age.'

'All my subscription money thrown away,' thought Mrs. S. 'as she changed the conversation, to disguise her chagrin.'

Before she left she was informed by Mrs. E. that Josephine had accepted a situation as governess in Mr. N.'s family. This intelligence caused extreme mortification; for it had been her study and aim to ingratiate herself in the favor of Mrs. N. ever since her return from Europe. And she, who had a supreme contempt for the opinion of the poor and unfortunate, felt deeply that she might possibly now lose the good opinion of those she *did* value. The rich, the great, and influential.

She had entered the drawing room of the venerable directress, thinking that money could do every thing—she left it, knowing that money could not do some things. With her most haughty look she bade the aged directress good morning, talents, nor piety.

Josephine proved Mr. and Mrs. N. to be a *rales* gentleman and lady—and under their roof she was by all, and at all times, treated with marked respect and consideration—her hours flew on golden wings. She spent in their family a most delightful year.

In the mean time, Mrs. S. was continually changing her governess, with the hope of finding one willing to be a *good nurse*. The children's dispositions had been injured by this injudicious treatment, and they were emphatically growing worse every day. Mrs. S. had just dismissed her eighth teacher, and was pondering what was to be done in obtaining the ninth—when her husband broke the silence by reading aloud.

'Married, on Thursday morning, at Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop—, Frederick Augustus S. Esq. to Josephine, daughter of the late John Henry R. Esq.'

'You jest,' said the lady.

'Well my dear, read it yourself,' handing her the paper.

She read the paragraph, and felt even more unhappy than she had done, with the thoughts, 'having the entire charge of the children again.'

A few weeks after this, as Mr. S. and lady were taking an afternoon walk, an elegant carriage was seen driving up the road.

'I think some of our friends have been treating themselves to a new establishment,' said Mr. S. to her husband, as the carriage advanced.

'I think they have,' said he, raising his hat, and making a low bow to a lady and gentleman within.

'Who are they?' said the wife, not recognising the lady's countenance through the veil.

'Frederick Augustus L. and lady,' replied the husband, with emphasis.

'Oh, *only* them,' said she, with apparent contempt.

'Yes, wife, only one of our most able statesmen, who has lately come in possession of great wealth by marriage.'

'How ludicrous wealth indeed!'

'If my dear, education, talents and moral worth are the true riches, then no man in America ever married a greater heiress.'

'Oh, yes, she was always a great favorite of yours,' said the wife, with great vexation.

'And my dear, she would have been of yours, had you observed her character in its true light. She is a highly gifted woman, and is now placed by Providence in a situation which she is eminently calculated to fill.'

The farmer's wife looked surprised to see an elegant carriage stop before her door.

'Don't you remember me,' said Josephine, throwing up her veil.

'Oh, my dear Miss R. I am very, very glad to see you,' said she, as the footman lowered the steps. 'You are welcome to my house again,' said she, throwing open the door of a small but neat parlor.'

'I see, my good friend,' said the husband—'you have made a mistake. You take this young lady for Miss R. but I am most happy to undeceive you, and introduce you to Mrs. L.'

The woman looked as if doubting what she heard. Josephine assured her what she heard was true.

'Well I wish you both a great deal of happiness. Did I not tell you, my dear young lady, that there was a blessing in store for all your mother's children.'

'There certainly was a great blessing in store for one of my mother's children,' said the husband.

'You mistake, my good friend, the blessing was for me not for her.'

'You certainly have a treasure in my dear child, but here comes my old man, how delighted he will be to find his words are so soon come to pass. Miss Josephine will ride in her own coach some day.'

After spending some time in conversation with the farmer and his wife—their son Samuel and Thomas G. entered. Having heard a description of Thomas, as well as having perused his note to Josephine, Mr. L. was prepared to see an original; he was not disappointed—and through the film of ignorance, he could discern a *misx*.

The footman, as they were about to drive off, presented the farmer's wife with a parcel, and before she had time to ask its contents, he sprang on the carriage, and they were out of sight in a minute. On opening the parcel, she found it contained two dresses, suitable for her wear, with a billet, requesting they might be accepted from her friend, and also a bank note, which she was requested to hand to poor old Polly.

'Well, my dear Frederick, what do you think of my protegee, Thomas G.' said Josephine to her husband, as they turned the corner of the lane.

'I think with you, my dear, that he should have the advantage of education. And now I think of it, my uncle is in quest of an under clerk. How would it do to place him there, and let him have the advantage of attending school in the afternoon and evening? You know all their business is over by half past two.'

'Oh, it would be admirable,' said Josephine, with all the warmth her benevolent heart could dictate.

'And your uncle is so benevolent. I know he would cheerfully enter into the plan.'

'Yes, that he would,' said the nephew.

Augustus Frederick was a man of wealth, and also a Christian philanthropist—a character but rarely met with. He did not see some visionaries, dream of doing great things, while he neglected the every day charities of life; but acted upon this Christian principle, 'What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might'—and 'Despise not the day of small things.'

The scheme was promptly put into execution, and under the occasional inspection of Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas made rapid improvement in his studies; and by fidelity and industry, gave ample satisfaction to his employer.

At the end of three years, he returned to his native village, opened a store, and settled there, with the determination to benefit the people in every way his acquired information made him capable. He commenced an evening class, for young men, and as they were not willing to attend without paying for it, he purchased books with the sum accumulated, and formed a library, which was free to all who wished to avail themselves of the privilege. He also was the means of establishing a school, for children, &c. &c. indeed, in a very short time, the whole place assumed quite another aspect. About a year after his return, Mrs. L. received the following letter:

My dear Madam—

I send you with this, a catalogue of our Village Library—I know it will give you pleasure to hear that it is now in successful operation. My evening class still continues (to me) very interesting; my *students* improve, and I find that imparting is an excellent way of acquiring knowledge. The school for children is flourishing; our Sunday school is also much improved; our little church is nearly finished; and we are making arrangements to engage a minister who will officiate alternately at the three villages.

I return my grateful acknowledgments to yourself and excellent husband, for the knowledge I have been able to impart to others. If I have done any good here, you, under Providence, have given me the power. The many conversations with you, while in New York, on the subject of usefulness, were treasured up, and these words of yours, spoken nearly four years ago, first inspired me with a determination of living to benefit mankind:

'One man may accomplish a great deal by doing all the good in his power.' Please present my respectful regards to Mr. L.

I remain, Dear Madam,

With grateful affection,

Your humble obdt. servt.

THOMAS G.

Years rolled on, Josephine became the mother of five lovely children—she had thus far superintended their education alone, but as her domestic duties increased, and her station in society became a more responsible one; for her husband now held an important office in government, she thought it advisable to engage a governess.

'We must not do this rashly, but prayerfully,' said Josephine, in a conversation with her husband on the subject. 'We know the first impressions are the most lasting, our children are still young, and it is not only necessary to secure an educated and talented lady, but one of moral worth and piety; that the foundation for their usefulness here, and happiness hereafter may be laid.'

'My fervent prayer shall be,' said the husband embracing his wife: 'that their Heavenly Father may bless them with just such a governess as my own Josephine has been.'

The explosion of the Royal Bank of France, after having enriched and then actually impoverished an enormous number of persons, worked much dire result. The whole country were filled with horror of the Mississippi scheme, which has since gained a world wide renown, on account of the delusion in which it began, the manner in which it was conducted, and the expanded misery in which it closed.

And so from the time that the Bank of England was incorporated to this present moment, the trade of that country has found no peace. A succession of distressing revolutions, preceded by the same cause, an inflation of the paper currency, and followed by the same effects, general bankruptcy and ruin, has affected it like the periodical visitation of a plague. In the years 1793, 1797, 1814, 1816, 1825, 1836, and 1839, as we are told by Parnell, Thornton, Ricardo, McCulloch, and other British writers, the commercial affairs of Great Britain were thrown into the wildest confusion.

The causes, in every instance, have been the enormous abuses of power committed by the great banking monopoly of the kingdom. Either its own grasping cupidity or the still more insatiable wants of the government, of which it was the miserable tool, has forced it into unlimited expansions, which were followed by the usual train of speculation, extravagance, failure and utter prostration. Says Mr. McCulloch, in speaking of the crisis of 1814, 'The failures that then occurred were the more distressing, because they affected the industrious and poor classes, and frequently swallowed up in an instant the fruits of a long life of laborious and unremitting exertion. Thousands upon thousands who had, in 1813, considered themselves affluent, found they were destitute of all property, and sunk, as if by enchantment and without any fault of their own, into the abyss of poverty.'

Says Mr. Horner, at the same time, in his place in the House of Commons, 'This crisis has given rise to a universality of wretchedness which has never been equalled.'

The Bank of the United States went into operation in the spring of 1817. Its very first movement was, with less than three millions of specie in its vaults, to expand its issues to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The immediate effect was an abundance of money, a rise of prices, reckless enterprises, and fortunes made in a day. The honest and regular efforts of pain-taking industry were laughed to scorn, while splendid mansions adorned the cities, and brilliant equipages rolled through the streets. But at length the end of this apparent prosperity came. The Bank driven to extremities, resorted to the most rigid contraction, prices fell, traders became bankrupt, the rich were reduced to poverty, the poor turned out of house and home, and a general stagnation of business produced a general suffering. Niles, in his Register of the 7th of August, 1819, says—'It is estimated there are twenty thousand persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York, ten thousand able bodied men are wandering about, and looking for it, and adding to these the destitute women who have nothing to do, the amount cannot be less than twenty thousand.'

Under this same institution, which may be regarded as the representative of the whole banking system, scenes varying from those just described only in the greater or less intensity of the public distress have been witnessed in this country during the years 1821, 1825, 1828, 1834, 1837, and 1839. A perpetual alternation from bloated prosperity to the most oppressive and exhausting destitution has marked its commercial experience. We have at no time possessed a currency of soundness and stability. There has never been in the operations of trade any warrant for that implicit and immovable confidence which is the only source of sure and substantial wealth. We have been suspended, to use an expression of Adam Smith's, on the Dedalian wings of paper money, and the higher we have permitted them to carry us the more fearful became the danger of suddenly dropping down into the abyss.

We regret to learn, as we do from the Gospel Banner, that George Robinson, Esq. of Augusta, Editor and one of the Publishers of the Age, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, is, and for some time has been, seriously ill, and fears are entertained by his friends that his constitution will not be able to overcome the disease.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

There is some doubt concerning several counties in New York, but it is supposed that the opposition will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. It will be a majority, however, greatly diminished from that of last year. In the popular vote too, the Democratic gain is highly encouraging. The City gave a Democratic majority of rising 1800, making a great gain from last spring. In 1837, the Federal majority in the State was 17,000. Last year it was reduced to 10,000. This year it will not be far from 4,000. Next year the State will unquestionably be redeemed, and give her Electoral vote for Martin Van Buren.

Accident.—We learn that Mr. Jacob Putnam of Rumford, a few weeks since, had his right hand drawn into the bracer of a Threshing Machine, and so badly mutilated that amputation was necessary, which was performed by Drs. Adams and Goudno. He is now doing well.

A committee of the House of Representatives of Vermont, have reported in favor of making a Geological Survey of the State, and have proposed an appropriation of \$2,000 for that object.

The Abolitionists should be called the 'Epistolary Party' we never knew men so eager to write letters as they are—they are eternally at it. At their last meeting a resolution was passed against the inhuman practice of using black ink—several were for getting blue, in the discussion.—P. ost.

The news of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was four days in reaching Newport, Rhode Island. In these days of improvement, the news of the most common events, travel that distance in as many hours.

Ready weeping is far from being a certain sign of genuine grief. The stream may break forth, not from the strength of the torrent, but from the weakness of the flood gates.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 19, 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS REDEEMED.

The year 1839 has been a glorious one for Democracy. The astonishing victories of our brethren in the different States over special privileges has given us the greatest pleasure; but it was in reserve for Massachusetts, the old Bay State—so long wedded to Federalism and Chartered Monopolies, to cap the climax. And nobly she has done it. Her Democratic sons have 'fought the good fight,' and they deserve, and will receive, the heart felt thanks and congratulations of their brethren throughout the country for their success. It is a victory indeed, and is owing to the purity of those principles under which they fought.

It is not owing to the local questions of the day, as some of the Federalists assert to console themselves in their so disastrous defeat, for it will be seen that the Democratic gain does not come from the Federal loss, as Mr. Everett's vote is not diminished from last year more than 1000 or 1500; but it comes from the young men of the State, who embrace the principles of Democracy, as it were by instinct, as they rise into active life.

Returns from 208 towns, as given in the Boston Post of the 13th inst. give Morton the Democratic candidate, a majority of 440.

The Post says, 'This comprises the result from every town in the State except eight, which last year gave a majority of seventy-nine for Everett.'

The Senate stands 15 to 13, and 10 vacancies. The House promises to have a majority of Democrats.

Last year the aggregate vote of the State stood 63,663, the largest vote ever given. This year, so far, 104,342, making an increase of 11,333.

TO SUBSCRIBERS WHO ARE IN ARREARS.

We are in great want of money to enable us to pay for our Paper, Type, Ink, &c. and also to pay our help, Board Bills, and many other bills which necessarily accrue in the publication of a newspaper, and no "deposits" to go to except the pockets of those indebted to us for the Democrat, Advertising, and Job Work, to relieve our wants and find the "needful" to pay these bills. We are not able to send an Agent round to collect the sums due us, and must therefore request all indebted to forward a part or all of the amount due immediately, by Mail (mailed in presence of the Postmaster) or otherwise. The sums are small, and most of these indebted, we believe, can pay the whole sum with but little inconvenience, and there are those, we are sorry to say, who appear determined not to pay until compelled to by law. Unless remittances are made promptly we shall be under the necessity of "suspending" the publication of the Democrat until we can collect our honest debts, which will injure us and make east for those indebted.

Since banking by chartered companies was started the history of commerce is the mere record of a series of convulsions and calamities. Under every form of Government, no matter what the condition of society, or the habits of the people, it has proved the source of more commercial distress, and more social immorality than any other single cause. In France, England, and the United States, it has been the heaviest burden imposed upon the people, and it has been borne simply because its influences are so subtle that they are not traced to their right source.

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OFFICIAL CANYASS.
Votes for Senators for the Political Year, 1840.
FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Timothy Shaw, 4051
John G. Perkins, 4091
Simmons Barker, 4061
James M. P. Pike, 3457
Thomas Carr, 3516
Love Reay, 3515

Scattering 65
*The Returns of Votes for Senators in the town at North Berwick rejected for want of attestation of Town Clerk. [They were 167 for each of the democratic candidates, and 71 for each of the Federal candidates.]

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Otis C. Gross, 6125
Levi L. Tutman, 6113
Ira Crocker, 6100
Philip Eastman, 6996
Charles S. Davis, 5906
Elijah P. Pike, 5004
Joseph Freeman, 5013
John Sawyer, 4039
Scattering 479

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Josiah Morrow, 4520
Arnold Blaney, 4483
Thomas Simmons, 4595
Charles Holmes, 4497
William M. Reed, 4740
James Erskine, 4735
Isaac Reed, 4742
Moses Tibbets, 4731
Scattering 12

*The return &c. in the town of Richmond, rejected because it was not sealed up according to the provision of the Constitution. [They were 93 for each of the democratic candidates, and 149 for each of the federal candidates.]

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Ezekiel Small, 3843
Amos Nourse, 3833
Birtwell W. Varnum, 3833
Richard H. Vose, 5934
Elijah Barrill, 5938
Joseph Eaton, 5854
Scattering 71

*The return &c. in the town of Clinton rejected because not sealed up according to the provisions of the Constitution. [They were 329 for each of the Democratic Candidates, and 99 for each of the Federal Candidates.]

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
John True, 3078
Jonathan Merrill, 3034
Increase S. Johnson, 1734
David Allen, 1739
Scattering 9

*The return &c. in the town of Thorndike rejected because not attested by the Town Clerk. [They were 126 for the democratic, and 27 for the Federal Candidates.]

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
John Holt, 1294
Albina Hall, 995
Scattering 19

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Charles Jarvis, 1112
Thomas Robinson, 1222
Scattering 61

*The return &c. of Wesley rejected for want of attestation of Town Clerk. [They were 36 for Jarvis, and 21 for Robinson.]

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Stephen C. Foster, 1501
Noah Smith, Jr., 1058
Scattering 24

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Levi Bradley, 4702
Samuel H. Blake, 4534
Solomon Parsons, 3899
Lysander Cutler, 3029
Scattering 137

*The return &c. from Dexter rejected because not attested by Town Clerk. *The return &c. from No 6 Plantation rejected because not attested by the Selectman. [They were, in both places, 182 for each of the Democratic, and 148 for each of the Federal Candidates.]

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Franklin Smith, 3659
Joseph Philbrick, 3657
Cyrus Fletcher, 3503
Hannibal Ingalls, 3592
Scattering 8

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Alvan Bolster, 4769
David Hammons, 4792
*Simco Barrett, 2923
*Daniel Tyler, 2911
Scattering 570

*Of the scattering votes, 178 were given for Simon Barrett.
*Of the scattering votes, 335 were given for Daniel Tyler Jr.

STATE EXPENSES, &c.
Our State expenses this year have been unusually large, but the excess above other years has been well expended—wisely and profitably invested. A full equivalent for the whole will be realized from the roads made this season through the public lands; Carr Jarvis and those with him having constructed one hundred miles through dense forests. An almost incredible amount of labor has been performed, at the smallest possible expense, and within the smallest possible time. Nothing like it in these respects was ever before known among us, and the advantage which the State will thereby ultimately derive is beyond all calculation. Under the wise policy pursued by the state, the new sections are fast filling up with settlers, the naturally rich and inviting country has been thrown open, and the consequence will be a rapid sale and settlement of the public lands and wealth to the State. The tide of emigration sets strongly towards Aroostook and St. John; applications at the Land Office are frequent and numerous, and individuals in their own behalf, and agents of companies are every day traveling eastward. Such signs cannot be mistaken.

The expedition last winter was expensive—the roads have cost money—and the State expenditures

have been increased above other years. There was a necessity which justified the outlay, and even a much larger amount, and where is there a Maine citizen of intelligence, with one spark of patriotism, that grumbles at the expenditure? We are in debt, but not largely in comparison with other States;—in a pecuniary way we are just at this time cramped and strained, owing to bad financing, which must be improved; and for several years we have had no State tax, and this mistaken policy, while the State was running in debt to pay wheat and corn bounties. It is confidently expected that the United States Treasury will refund to us the greatest part of last winter's expenses, and we do not believe the people are unwilling to be taxed to support their own government.—Bangor Democrat.

A BANKRUPT LAW.
The Bangor Democrat, in an able article on the subject, calls the attention of its readers to the propriety of a Bankrupt Law in this State. This question will undoubtedly come before the Legislature at its approaching session; and it is desirable that it should receive a careful consideration. A resolution, we believe, was adopted last winter, requiring the commissioners appointed to revise the laws to draft a Bankrupt Law, and present it to the next Legislature. This labor, we understand, has been attended to by the Commissioners, and the draft of such a law will, therefore, come under consideration at Augusta, the approaching winter. The subject is an important one, and we invite communications in relation to it.—Eastern Argus.

FRANCE AND THE U. STATES.
We call attention to the following additional extract from the foreign correspondence of the Evening Post:

"I have travelled through most of the European States, and am now more thoroughly convinced than ever, that the main cause of the constant variations in our commercial & financial interests is our miserably expanded paper currency. As it respects currency, no other part of the world exhibits such a spectacle as the United States of America now presents. Already, nearly the whole of our circulation is paper, and though the whole land is covered with shin plasters, the constant struggle is to push into circulation more. The appetite for paper 'increases with what it feeds on.'—What are the consequences? Your yard stick, to measure the value of property, is six feet long, instead of three; high prices, constant fluctuations, and panics at home, & loss of credit, if not disgrace abroad. How triumphantly can France now laugh at the financial storm which is shaking England and America! She was never more prosperous than she is at this moment. With no paper in circulation under 500 franc notes, she is not subject to the calamities that are constantly befalling our poor shin plastered and Bank ridden America."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
A London correspondent of the evening Post, writes in the following patriotic and sensible manner: "When shall we be truly and practically independent of England? Not so long as our legislatures, without actual means to execute the gigantic plans they originate, and without funds pledged to pay the interests of the loans they authorize, continue so summarily to leap over all difficulties, relying with so much confidence upon the alternative of 'going to London or Paris, or Amsterdam, and raising the wind there.' Many a time and oft, while here, has my American blood boiled with shame, if not with indignation, to see sovereign states begging, and begging in vain, at the doors of Jew brokers and bankers. When will this humiliating state of things terminate? Not until men shall learn that with states, as well as individuals, the best mode of preserving credit is not to test it too severely."

CURE FOR HARD TIMES.—There is no disease, which spreads more generally and operates more malignantly among the American people than that christened 'hard times.' As some of its premonitory symptoms are beginning to exhibit themselves among us just now, it may be as well to apply the remedy without waiting for the full violence of the attack.—That remedy is neither far-fetched nor near bought. It is at our own doors and costs nothing, consisting of two simple ingredients—INDUSTRY and ECONOMY. 'Retrenchment and reform' may be desirable in the affairs of the nation, but there is a double necessity for carrying the motto into our own every day affairs. Extravagance and bad management are bad enough in a government, but when we admit them into our own families they are still worse. Confined to the government, they merely creep round our inclosures, and pick off what may be reached from the public highways; but when we once suffer them to come upon our own premises they eat out our whole substance and sweep every thing before them.

EXCESSIVE USURY!—The Philadelphia Courier says:—Of the item of usury alone, we know a case of a merchant—not in a very enormous business either—who was forced to stop not long since; and his books exhibited to his creditors; that he had paid, in six years, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for usurious interest, to say nothing of his payments for legal interest. This sum would have paid more than two-thirds of all he owes in this world!

If every note shaver in these States, were to be sent out to catch mackerel & cod-fish our commercial maris might be saved from much of the ruin which periodically comes upon them. They are the vampires preying upon mercantile communities.

Love has a thousand vagaries—some foolish ones—some blind ones—but it is almost useless to oppose them. The best way is to give way, or seem to. The little god may be coaxed and wheedled, but is worse than a pig when you try to drive him.

From the New York Sun.
CONVERSATION.
So much of the enjoyment of life lies in easy careless discourse, that it would be absurd to wish that men should never give utterance to an idea without consideration. Moralists must not ask too much from mankind or they will get nothing at all. In our moments of relaxation, after having acted a serious part for several hours, and spoken only in guarded and chosen terms, nothing can be more delightful than to give way to a gush of heedless prattle with friends around us; flying from one idea to another, like the bee from flower to flower; lightly touching this, carelessly pressing that, here a little satire, there a little pathos, sometimes a witicism, sometimes (but not often) a pun—and over all the light laugh that speaks the mind at ease with itself. Who would wish to see precise exactness introduced into such discourse as this. The heart runs cold at the very idea of such thing.

There is a great difference, however, between the careless easy discourse of one person, and of another. If the character, implanted by nature, and improved by culture, be good, so will the speech, however unguarded, be agreeable and blameless; but if the character be rude, then the easier and more careless the conversation is, the more odious it will be. The great desideratum is, that all the inferior sentiments should be kept so far in bondage to the superior, that there should be no chance of their getting loose, even in the most unguarded moments of conversation. Though we may recreate ourselves at moments with light and unreflecting discourse, yet, we are bound, in order that discourse may be innocent, to put our whole minds and hearts under a proper training. We must bring ourselves into such a state of habitual purity of mind, that we may bear inspection at any moment, and under any circumstances. Our hearts should be such, that when out of fair fulness the mouth speaketh, our speech may be such as to show that our hearts are clean. It is not to be wished that any one should be under restraint; it is only desirable that one's freedom of speech should produce results neither degrading to himself nor offensive to others.

VAN ANBURG OUTDONE.—The lion emperor, (as we suppose he must be called, to distinguish him from Van Amburg.) Mr. Carter, made his first appearance at Astley's on Monday evening, in a piece entitled "The Miracle or Afghan the Lion King." In the first act of this piece, Mr. Carter fought with a tiger. The beast of prey in the outset mastered the man, and dragged him from a platform down a flight of stairs; and after a contest for superiority for some time, the animal is mastered and is led off tame as a kitten. All this takes place on the open stage, without the restraint of a cage—the tiger has the same latitude as all his brother performers, uncontrolled. In the second act he introduces the novel & beautiful display of a lion in harness, peaceably and docilely drawing him in a chariot. The lion is a magnificent animal but meek and mild and seems to manage itself rather than be managed. In the third act he brought out a beautiful leopard and played with it attached to a leading-string, as he would have done a lap-dog. His performances, of course, comprehended all the experiments of thrusting his arms and legs in the mouths of the creatures, and all that was done with ease, elegance and perfect safety. When the curtain dropped, the audience called loudly for the Lion King, and he presented himself to receive the congratulations of the house, leading in his favorite tiger, who partook of the repast of praise as if he had been taught to expect it.—London paper.

THE CORPORAL. During the American revolution, an officer, not habituated in his military costume was passing by where a small company of soldiers were at work making some repairs upon a small redoubt. The commander of the little squad was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to a stick of timber, which they were endeavoring to raise to the top of the works. The timbers went up hard, and on this account the voice of the little great man was often heard in his regular vociferations of 'Heave away! There she goes!' etc. The officer before spoken of stopped his horse when arrived at the place, and seeing the timber sometimes scarcely move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter appeared to be somewhat astonished, turning to the officer with the pomp of an Emperor, said, 'I would have you to know I'm corporal.' You are not, though, are you? said the officer; 'I was not aware of it.' And taking off his hat and bowing, 'I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal.' Upon this he dismounted his elegant steed, flung the bridle over a post, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops over his forehead. When the timbers were elevated to its proper position, turning to the man clothed in brief authority, 'Mr. Corporal,' said he, 'when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your Commander-in Chief and I will come and help a second time.' The corporal was thunder struck! It was Washington.

BROTHER JONATHAN OUTDONE.—"The Government," says the Presse, "a few years ago, left to three criminals condemned to death, the choice of dying on the gallows, or adopting the following conditions:—The first was to take tea, the second coffee, and the third chocolate, and to live as long as they could, but were to eat nothing with either; these conditions were eagerly accepted. The last, who took chocolate died in eight months; the one who took coffee, lived two years, and the tea drinker survived three years. The man who took chocolate died in a state of complete decomposition, and so much eaten by worms, that, during his life, his limbs separated one by one from his body. The man who drank coffee was so disgusted after his death, that one would have said that the fire of heaven had burnt his entrails and calcined him from head to foot. The tea drinker became so thin and almost diaphanous, that it was perfectly easy, with a candle in one's hand, to read a newspaper through his body by the intervals which separated the ribs."—Galignani's Messenger.

NOTICE.
To my son, Milton Austin, his time until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, so that he may act and do business for himself; and I shall pay none of his debts nor claim any of his wages after this date.
Attest Gideon Ellis.
Canton Oct. 22d 1839.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—There is at this moment at Gaillon, in Normandy, a poor fellow who was condemned to twenty years' hard labor at the Bagne, for a crime for which he might have been sentenced to death. After nineteen years' imprisonment, a woman who was on her death-bed confessed that she committed the crime, and had denounced the man from a feelings of revenge at some slight which she had experienced. Her statement was found to be correct, and the poor fellow was set at liberty after nineteen years of misery and association with thieves and murderers. Human relation, however, stopped here, for although the victim had become old and feeble, and was unable to work for his bread, nothing was done for him, and he is now a common beggar, eating the dry crust which is thrown to him by the hand of niggard charity.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.—A western editor lately had the audacity to announce to his subscribers that he would not take in payment for his paper, either woodchucks, dried apples, terrier puppies, tow, birch brooms, axe handles, wool or vegetables. But his subscribers, with that sturdy independence with which such people generally possess, refused to pay him any thing else, and he now says he is ready to take them at market prices. A public meeting is to be called to see whether he it is best to pay at all.

A physician enjoying an extensive practice in a western country, advises that he has removed from his old residence to a new house, within a few doors of the church-yard, and expresses a hope that his removal will prove an accommodation to many of his patients.

A steam carriage lately accomplished the distance between Cambridge and London in England, fifty two miles, over the common road in four hours and a half!

The only prisoner in Nantucket Jail has given the Sheriff notice that unless the prison is repaired so as to guard him against the inclemency of the weather, he cannot remain much longer.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is represented as being in a most flourishing state, the cane being sweeter than it has been for several years, at a more advanced period of the season. By the first of November the Sugar plantations will be all in full operation.

The population of the world is estimated at 730,000,000, of which 50,000,000 are Protestants; 120,000,000 Christians of other sects; 900,000 Jews; and 140,000,000 Mahometans.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK.—Half a century ago, Ohio was a wilderness. In the year 1836, that State had a population of one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; one large splendid and densely populated city, and half a dozen thriving towns; 1,010 post offices; 5 incorporated cities; 33 bank companies; 10 colleges and principal seminaries of learning, together with public institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

'It takes me to lick lasses,' as the Yankee school-master said when he cowhided the girl.

*We are requested to give notice, that Rev. L. P. Rand, will preach in the Meeting House, in this Village, on Sunday the 24th inst. at 6 o'clock P.M.

MARRIED.
In Norway, by Rev. L. P. Rand, Mr. Reuben Favor of this town, to Miss Sarah Town, of Norway.
In Livermore, by Isaac Stickland Esq., Mr. John Hosley to Miss Lucinda Beale. Mr. Solomon H. Alden to Miss Caroline Hosley, all of Livermore.

DIED.
In Lowell, Mass. Leavitt G. son of Mr. Osgood Virgin, of Rumford, Maine, aged 21 years.
In Mexico, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Curtis P. Howe Esq. aged about 33 years. Mrs. Howe retired to her bed in good health and was a corpse before the sun rose the next morning.
In Rumford, of consumption, Mr. Joseph B. son of Mr. Eben Virgin, aged about 32 years. In the death of Mr. Virgin, Rumford has lost one of its most amiable and enterprising young men.—Com.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. CORNELIUS HOLLAND & CYRUS H. COOLIDGE, in the practice of Medicine is expired by its own limitation. And, as it becomes important to close their Co-partnership business immediately, they respectfully request all persons who are indebted to said firm, to call and settle with either of the firm by note or otherwise.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND,
CYRUS H. COOLIDGE.
Canton Point Nov. 5th, 1839.

BUFFALO ROBES.
A prime lot just received and for sale by the subscriber, also, Fur Collars, Neck Ties, Muffs, Winter Fur Gloves, &c. &c.
W. E. GOODNOW,
Norway-Village, Nov. 18, 1839.

Almanacs for 1840.
JUST received and for sale by the dozen or single lot at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW,
November 18, 1839.

WINTER GOODS.
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Minceoes, &c. &c. can now be had of the subscriber (for ready pay only) very cheap. Call and see.
W. E. GOODNOW,
Norway, Nov. 18, 1839.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator in the WILLIAMSON on the Estate of
JACOB WILLIAMSON.
late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
CORNELIUS HOLLAND,
Canton, Oct. 16th, 1839.

NOTICE.
THIS is my certain that I have this day relinquished to my son, Milton Austin, his time until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, so that he may act and do business for himself; and I shall pay none of his debts nor claim any of his wages after this date.
Attest Gideon Ellis.
Canton Oct. 22d 1839.

THRICE WEEKLY AGE.
The Publishers of THE AGE propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.
It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative Debates and Proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.
The price of the THRICE WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.
Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.
*The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some persons known to us become responsible therefor.
*Editors, with whom we exchange, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers.
Augusta, November, 1839.

TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.
SEVERANCE & DORR will publish a paper three times a week during the ensuing session of the Legislature, at One Dollar for the session.—It will contain the Legislative proceedings as usual, and the most important of the annual reports and other documents. Also the proceedings of Congress, which at the ensuing session will be of unusual interest.
The extraordinary condition of the financial affairs of the State—the adoption of the Revised Statutes if they shall be completed—the subject of our Northeastern Boundary—the proposition to take the Bank tax from the Schools and use it to pay the State debt—the imposition of a heavy State tax—the provision for a new valuation—the choice of County Officers by the People, and many others subjects which must come before the Legislature, will make it desirable to every citizen to be well informed of the doings of our public servants; and as we almost every year make a sacrifice of individual interest in publishing an extra paper, we must rely upon our friends to aid us in getting a list of subscribers, this year, large enough to pay the cost.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and send the money in advance, can have the seventh for his compensation.
Payment in all cases required in advance.—This may be equally convenient to subscribers, & save us much trouble and expense in collecting.
When convenient, we would thank those holding subscriptions, to forward the names and money, by the 25th of December.
Printers in the State with whom we exchange are requested to give the above a few insertions—or otherwise notice.
Augusta, Nov. 4, 1839.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their Session to be holden at Paris, within and for said County, on the last Tuesday of Oct. 1839.
THE undersigned respectfully represent that public convenience and necessity require the location of a new County road commencing near the outlet of Worthly Pond in the town of Peru, and where the town road intersects the County road near the dwelling house of Joseph Bartlett—thence in the most feasible route (crossing said outlet) to the town House in Hartford—thence to intersect the County road leading from Paris to Augusta, in the vicinity of South Hartford Post Office—thence to strike the town road near Ass Cohurns in Turner—then following said Turner road to the new travelled till it intersects the County road leading from Livermore to Portland—near Martin Stream in said town of Turner.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray that after due proceedings had in the premises, you would view, and if practicable, locate said road or such path thereof as you in your wisdom may deem just and proper.
Hartford, Sept. 1839.
ALPHEUS LANE & 43 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.
ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at South Hartford, Jr. in Turner on Tuesday the tenth day of December next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereof to be served on the Clerk of said towns of Peru, Hartford, and Portland, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Peru, Hartford, and Turner, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
3w12
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.
THE undersigned respectfully represent that the road now travelled from Andover, through Andover North Surplus, Letter C. Surplus to Letter B. is through Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, although impossible for carriages of any description, and we would pray your Honors to assess a sufficient Tax on Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to make the road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles, as in duty bound will ever pray,
THOMAS BRAGG & 14 others.
Oct. 8, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss:
At a County Commissioners Court holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.
ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the last of each of said publications to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon.
3w13
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COLLIN'S AXES.
A very superior article, just received and for sale, by
W. E. GOODNOW,
Norway, Oct. 10, 1839.

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFICATORS.

Citizens of North and South America.

TO LOUIS OFFER GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and powerful doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member) he proved to be well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—his doctrine, upon the verity of which are expended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a diseased state of the Life (or Life Principle) of the human body.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS NATATIVE, a medicine of more value than the vast treasures of Austria or even the united treasures of Europe—a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREEFOLD power—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the SATANIC DEATH.

How to be secure from Counterfeits. Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively assured that the person selling is a Legitimate certificate of Agents, and that the pills are genuine. All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George H. Haddock on the edge, are counterfeits, and are to be discarded.

Augusta High School. MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENT. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28th. The course is 12 weeks.

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SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from Corrupt Particles being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the Positive cause of death.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of Corrupt Humors from the body. Disease being only another name for Corruption, and Corruption or Corrupt Humors being seated in all cases as Impurity of Blood.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of the wide extended world, where they are made known. Upwards of fifteen thousand cases of cure have been certified, and have been effected from the use of these pills since the introduction of them into the United States.

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Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, on Saturday the 10th day of November next at one o'clock P. M. all the Right which is in said William Lewis is entitled to in the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One-half of the Paris Lot of Land, being the North-east corner of the Paris Lot of Land, containing 25 and 20 in the 2d Range of Lots in said Paris, excepting 12 acres of the Southern part of the Northern half of the Paris Lot, which 12 acres are to be contained in a Strip the whole length of said Lot, containing 100 acres.

Also the North half of the Paris Lot, which 12 acres are to be contained in a Strip the whole length of said Lot, containing 100 acres.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, residents and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed to the late collection for the year 1833 in the sum following, to wit:

Plains Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, 47. Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on the Kimball mill, supposed to be the same Lots as are described, 5.33. Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on the Kimball mill, supposed to be the same Lots as are described, 5.33.

Also for 1833 Tax. Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on the Kimball mill, supposed to be the same Lots as are described, 5.33. Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on the Kimball mill, supposed to be the same Lots as are described, 5.33.

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STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. An additional act to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any persons shall hereafter purchase of the State, for the purpose of occupation, and improvement, any of the settling lands, and shall become an actual settler thereon, he and his heirs, shall hold one hundred and sixty acres of the same, with the buildings and improvements, exempt from attachment on mesne process and execution for the period of ten years, provided that he or they shall so long continue in the actual occupation and improvement of the same: Provided however, that this Act shall not extend to exempt from attachment as aforesaid, property to an amount exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars; and provided also that when the land so purchased, as aforesaid, with the improvements, shall exceed the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, the excess shall not be protected by any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that whenever any execution creditor shall desire to have his execution levied upon so much of the real estate of his debtor as is made subject to attachment by the aforesaid provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the appraisers, after first taking the oath prescribed by law, in the first place, to set off to said debtor in execution, so much of the estate as may be of the value of one thousand, five hundred dollars, which estate shall be so set off as best to include the buildings and improvements, if the said debtor shall desire it, and the residue of the estate, if any, shall be subject to be set off on execution, in the same manner, as after unimproved real estate of such debtor, and in no other way shall said estate be set off to attachment.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect, from and after its approval by the Governor.

In Senate, Feb. 26, 1839. This Bill was read twice and refused a passage. Sent down for concurrence.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary. House of Representatives, March 9, 1839. This Bill having had three several readings, the House nonconcurring the Senate in refusing the same a passage, referred the same to the next Legislature, and ordered it to be published in all the newspapers in this State, that publish the laws of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Clerk. In Senate, March 11, 1839. The Senate receded from the vote refusing this Bill a passage, and concurred with the House in referring the same to the next Legislature and order to publish the same in all the newspapers in this State that publish the laws of the State.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary. SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Augusta, Oct. 5, 1839. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State. THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM BROWN, Judge. Copy, Attest—L. S. STONE, Register. At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 15th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

WILLIAM BROWN, Judge. Copy, Attest—L. S. STONE, Register. At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 15th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

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